Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866. NUMBER 106.

[CLEVE]LAND JOHNSON CONVENTION.

[General] Gordon Granger Chosen [Per]manent President.

[His S]peech on Taking the Chair.

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FROM BOSTON.

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[CL]EVELAND JOHNSON CONVENTION.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

FROM VALPARAISO, IND.

[illegible]

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

FROM ADRIAN, MICH.

[illegible]

FROM BOSTON.

[illegible]

IOWA STATE FAIR.

[illegible]

THE FENIANS.

Another Movement Against Canada Contemplated.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

VICTOR MANGENOT,
Co. I, Fourth Reg't Vet. Res. Corps.

CARD.
Dr. J. O. FARNSWORTH, Dentist.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned...

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MASONIC.—There will be a Regular...

SELECT MASONRY.—Regular Com...

WE KNOW OF NOTHING BETTER...
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HIGGENS & CO., Proprietors.
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TO DRUGGISTS.

EYE & EAR.

The Easiest Way

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STEVENS
& CO.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE.
64 & 66
MICHIGAN-AV.

The "WR"
HOW TO GET A
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.

H. N. F. LEWIS,
Publisher Western Rural, Chicago, Ill.

FALL, 1866. FALL, 1866.
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ARE OFFERING
Hats, Caps and Furs of all the Latest Styles at Lower Prices than any Hat House West of New York. Call and Examine, and you will find the above strictly true.
24 Lake-st., Chicago.

STATIONERY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.
STATIONERY.
STATIONERY BUSINESS,
LOWEST MARKET PRICES
IN STORE,
TO ARRIVE,
ROBERT L. FABIAN,

PIANOS TUNED & REPAIRED
Moved, Boxed and Shipped.

NEW MUSIC.
"Willie Has Gone With the Angels,"
Song and Chorus.
"I'm Sitting 'Neath the Old Oak Tree, Hattie."

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HOOSIER WAGON, IMPROVED.

EYE & EAR.

HAMMILL & SATCHELL,
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CHICAGO, ILL.

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GRANGESARD, Jr.,

DR. BRAINARD,

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From $1,000 to $5,000

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DIFFERENTIAL
PULLEY BLOCKS.
NICHOLS,
DOOLITTLE
& MUNN,
DEALERS IN
RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
201 & 203 South Water-st.,
CHICAGO.
EXCLUSIVE
NORTHWESTERN AGENTS.

One man can hoist from 1 ton to 3 tons, and the Block will hold the weight at any point.

One man can hoist 1,000 lbs., and the Block will hold at any point.

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Ladies' Wrappers
" Drawers.
GENTS'
Shirts & Drawers.
A FULL LINE OF
EMPRESS KIDS,
AND
DRESS GOODS.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 LAKE-ST.

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190 & 192 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Richards' Power Corn Shellers,
HOMINY MILLS, ELEVATORS, AND WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.

OUR
Portable & Stationary Engines
PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

PETRIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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JACKETS AND COATS.
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COTTON, WOOL AND MERINO
Germantown Woollen Goods,
BUCK GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Foreign Gloves and Hosiery.
VELVET RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

BIGELOW & CO.
PAPER COLLAR
MANUFACTURERS,
201 & 203 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
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The Largest in the Northwest.
Machinery Capable of Making 100,000 per Day.
THE WHOLESALE JOBBING TRADE SUPPLIED ONLY.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

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May, 1866	$65,113.83
June, 1866	67,429.79
July, 1866	83,096.00

IN GOLD.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New York.

Government Securities

New Advertisements.

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NOS. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE-ST.,
Invite the special attention of the Trade to a new line of
Choice Dress Goods,
ALSO, 200 BALES
PLAIN, TWILLED AND FANCY FLANNELS.

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WHOLESALE.
NEW HOUSE.
PARTRIDGE,
SMITH &
STREETER,
64 & 66 Michigan-av.,
Extra Inducements offered to Close Cash Buyers.
Large and Attractive Stock
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Prices as Low as the Lowest.
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EMPRESS!
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POUR LES CHEVEUX!
IT IS NOT A DYE!
Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color
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Sole Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

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OF
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BUCKSKIN GOODS,
ROBES, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE.
New Goods Received Daily.
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WILLIAMS
& FITCH,
10, 12 & 14 Lake-st., Chicago.
MERCHANTS
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

CANE MILLS.

PURE RANDOLPH LEAD.
TRY IT.
BUY IT.
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PACKAGES:
SMITH, CUTLER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Paint Dealers,
CHICAGO.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Have Removed from Nos. 16 and 18 State-st., to No. 90 Michigan-av.

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MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
Buffalo Robes and Buck Goods.
KEITH BROTHERS,

DR. S. J. CARPENTER,
122 South Clark-st., Chicago,
ASTHMA,
CONSUMPTION,
CATARRH,
BRONCHITIS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
HEART DISEASE,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore...
COPARTNERSHIP.

CHILD & BRIGGS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WILLARD & CHILD,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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133 South Water-st., Chicago.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

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Condition Powders

IMMENSE STOCK.
N. F. MERRILL,
KEROSENE LAMPS,
71 & 73 Randolph-st.,
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY

CAPITAL CHANGE TO GO INTO BUSINESS.
FOR SALE.

POTTER PALMER & CO.,

GROCER'S BAGS.

Country Carriage Makers.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE No. 51 CLARK-ST.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune. [illegible]

Campaign Weekly Tribune. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

DEGRADING TO THE SOUTH.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., made the principal speech at the opening of the Cleveland Convention. The telegraphic report says: "He spoke of the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment, holding that we will look in vain for the South to degrade 200,000 of their ablest men, or to surrender one-fourth of their representatives as a penalty for refusing suffrage to the negroes."

The Constitutional Amendment declares that those leading rebels who had held Federal office and added perjury to treason, shall not hereafter hold office, unless the disability shall be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress. Mr. Ewing calls this most righteous provision "degrading to the South." But not to adopt it would be degrading to the North. It would be an outrage and an insult to every loyal man in the Republic to have ex-Federal office-holders, who had committed perjury, treason and rebellion, stroll into the halls of Congress and take seats among the nation's legislators, or be appointed to places in the Cabinet, or foreign missions, or commissions in the Federal army.

But the junior Ewing is so far gone in Copperheadism that he can't see it in that light. "It is degrading," he says, "to the South"—which means the rebels of the South, to prevent the perjured ringleaders from holding office until Congress shall give its consent. But it would be no insult to the great loyal North, or if it would, what cares a flunky for the feelings or sentiments of Northern men? Who would hurt the feelings of the high born chivalry, or place a straw in the way of their ambition, for the sake of pleasing the plebeian mudsills of the North? Certainly not the Ewings nor any other doughfaces.

But the junior Tom says that 200,000 of the chivalry would be degraded by the adoption of the amendment. He cyphers up this number by calling each one a score. That is, he reckons each of the perjured office-holders as equal to a score of "mudsills." The whole number of individuals now living, who would be excluded from holding office by the Amendment, would not be ten thousand; but it would embrace Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Toombs, Jake Thompson, Semmes, Mason, Slidell, Lee, Beauregard, Joe Johnson, Wigfall, Wise and others of that stripe. And that is just where the shoe pinches, and the "degradation" comes in.

But the son of his father has another objection to the Amendment. He says that it requires the rebels "to surrender one-fourth of their representatives as a penalty for refusing suffrage to the negroes," and thus it again "degrades them." He therefore denounces that section of the Amendment. The "fourth of their representation" consists of the seats held by virtue of the old three-fifths rule, which made five Southern slaves offset three Northern free men. Slavery having been abolished in consequence of the treason and rebellion of the masters, the late bondmen will hereafter count as equal to free white men, and the rebels will get fourteen seats in Congress more than they would have had if they had not rebelled and tried to destroy the Union. The Republican party objects to thus rewarding traitors for murdering 300,000 loyal soldiers, and fastening a debt of three thousand millions on the nation. But this doughface snob says it would "degrade" the rebels to deprive them of that reward! The Republican party proposes by the Amendment to degrade nobody, but simply to place the voters of all the States of the Union on terms of equality. They insist that the rebel General Lee's vote in Virginia shall not count twice as much as the vote of General Grant in Illinois. If it "degrades" Lee to be restricted to an equal political weight at the ballot-box with his captor, he will have to stand it. All the flunky Ewings, old and young, can't prevent it. The people of the North are bound to correct the monstrous inequality which would make the vote of Dick Taylor, of Louisiana, count twice as much as that of John A. Logan, of this State; or the vote of Beauregard, of South Carolina, offset the vote of Joe Hooker of California, General Meade of Pennsylvania, and General Sherman of Ohio; or the votes of General Forrest, of Mississippi, to balance the votes of Phil. Sheridan and Ben. Butler. The people of Chicago will hardly consent that the vote of Mayor Monroe, chief of the New Orleans Thugs, shall offset the votes of Mayor Rice of this city, and Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia.

We presume it will be very mortifying and degrading to the chivalry to be prevented from voting double, and sending thirty-three negro-hating members to Congress to represent four millions of disfranchised blacks. But it would be much more mortifying and degrading to the loyal negroes to be thus misrepresented. The blacks want no rebels sent to Congress to personate them until they are permitted to have a voice in the selection of the persons who are to represent them. And the people of the North will not allow the disciples of Jeff. Davis and "Moses" to occupy thirty-three seats in Congress and a like number for President, without a solitary voter behind them—without a single enfranchised constituent to be represented.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The nice little game of Mr. Secretary Browning to cheat the Democracy out of their candidate has greatly moved the profanity of that party in the Fourth District. The thing was done in this wise: At the time the Democratic Convention was held at Monmouth, nine Copperjohnsons—mostly Postmasters, the balance creatures of Judge Thompson—met at Monmouth, and without having a constituency, organized themselves into a Convention. Overtures were made for them to unite with the Democratic Convention—the Copperjohnsons to have the sixty-seven votes they claimed for the district, which was nearly the number in the Copperhead Convention. The latter caught at the gudgeon, not suspecting how stale was the bait, which the first ballot would expose. A very few of the Adams County delegates, who had doubtless been manipulated by Browning or his emissaries, voted for Judge John S. Thompson, of Aledo, and with the sixty-seven Copperjohnson votes cast by nine self-appointed delegates they nominated the Judge on the first ballot. No men could have been more astonished than were the Democracy. They acknowledged themselves badly sold; but they cannot deliver their constituents. They plead in bar want of consideration. The Johnsonites tried to appease the refractory Copperhead delegates by the lying promise that they could give six hundred majority in Mercer to Thompson. A careful canvass has shown that he may take some fifty of his relatives and retainers; but a careful canvass of the three townships in which these friends of the Judge live, has reduced this fifty to twenty-one, by twenty-nine Democrats who refused to be delivered by the Monmouth sale. Judge Thompson is a mere political trickster who has been "hanging on the verge" of the Union party, hoping to be sent by them to Congress, as he got the office of District Judge at the last election. He has no political convictions whatever, beyond what are necessary to get place and profit for him. In Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson and Warren counties, where his political chicanery is well known, when the contemptible trick by which he was nominated is fully understood by the rank and file of the Democracy, he will lose twice as many votes among them as he will take from the Republicans. Indeed, aside from his personal friends in Mercer, it is believed he will not draw a single vote from the Union candidate. If Adams and Hancock are thoroughly canvassed General Harding is sure to be elected by a greatly increased majority. [illegible] the Copperheads. [illegible] Thompson.

[illegible] a meeting at Elgin on Monday [illegible] Copperjohnson [illegible] candidate for Congress in opposition to General Farnsworth. The Hon. E. M. Haines, of Chicago [illegible] Waukegan, was the unanimous choice of the Convention. When we say that the venerable Dr. E. S. Moloney, of Belvidere, was the Convention, [illegible] we give the best possible evidence that, first, the nomination was not regarded as worth having, and second, that E. M. Haines was unanimously regarded as the most appropriate man in the district to whom such a nomination could be given.

Mr. Haines is a gentleman of considerable industry. [illegible] ever had any business of a pecuniary character before the Legislature. Mr. Haines has several years represented Lake County in the Legislature of Illinois, and such was his zeal and his industry, his earnestness and his ability, that we are sure we express the universal judgment of the State when we declare that no man ever obtained a dollar from the State Treasury, or obtained by charter or otherwise any special privilege without the knowledge of Mr. Haines, or without his consent. He was the only Representative from the State who ever successfully baffled the intrigues of special legislation. His acceptance of a nomination for Congress must, we suppose, be accepted as a retirement on his part from the halls of the State Legislature, and the lobby of Illinois are to know him no more forever.

Mr. Haines, a number of years ago, sought a position in Congress, for which his talents so eminently fitted him. Finally when a new district was formed, he gave way again for General Farnsworth, but we suppose he thinks now that his forbearance has been construed into an unwillingness to go to Washington, and therefore it was that he and Moloney met at Elgin on Monday last and declared Mr. Haines to be a candidate for Congress.

The fact that Congress voted themselves four thousand additional from the National Treasury was very feelingly denounced by Mr. Haines. The Legislature of Illinois never did anything of that kind, yet the members lived. Members of Congress should not expect to be paid by the country. The State does not tax the general public to pay lawyers, doctors, or dentists; it leaves each man who has any business with either of these classes to pay his lawyer, his doctor, or his dentist for the services he may need. The best and most attentive in any of these professions will, as they should do, make the most money. Congress in voting a salary of five thousand dollars to its members, reversed this rule; it put the tax on the whole community, instead of leaving it to those who need Congressional services. There are men, in all parts of this country, and we are sure Mr. Haines could name some in this State, who are willing to go to Congress without any salary, and who would never starve.

Mr. Haines, in his speech, was very justly severe upon railroad monopolies, and the people of Chicago, who in times past have been the victims of such monopolies, some of them chartered for ninety-nine years, will rejoice to know that hereafter they can call upon him as the champion and defender of the rights of the people.

Mr. Haines in his speech further declared that if elected he would work eight hours a day and no more; the other hours he needs for mental culture and improvement. It is to be regretted that during his past life he has not had the opportunity of sufficiently improving and cultivating his mind; and the regret is considerably increased because it is doubtful whether a man whose mind needs such diligent and protracted cultivation will be equal to the task of defending, during the limited term of eight hours a day, the Constitution from the attacks of such Radicals as Trumbull, Logan, Washburne, Cullom, Sumner, Fessenden and Colfax.

Mr. Haines, however, proposes to end the controversy now agitating the country in a most original way. He proposes that Jeff. Davis, instead of being hung or imprisoned, shall be admitted to Congress. Here is what he says:

"He had been denounced as a Copperhead, because he had advocated the return of the late rebellious States to the Union, and has been asked how long before Jeff. Davis would be a Senator asking for a seat in Congress. He had replied that Albert Gallatin was a rebel in the Whiskey rebellion of 1789, and that eight years afterward he was admitted to a seat in Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet. If, in the slow time of those days, a rebel could become a Cabinet officer in eight years, he believed Jeff. Davis might become a Congressman in five years."

It will be news to most people that Albert Gallatin ever bore arms against the United States, or ever organized an independent government, or ever claimed that he had seceded from or had ceased to be a citizen of the United States, but we suppose the facts may be found in Haines' treatise on township organization; but that is a matter of small importance except as it serves as a precedent for the return of Jeff. Davis to the Senate in 1870. Mr. Haines proposes to go to Congress to carry out the policy of restoring Jeff. Davis, and Stephens, and Breckinridge. It is true all these men have been rebels, have violated previous oaths of allegiance and fidelity. But Farnsworth has voted to keep them out, and Farnsworth has thereby offended every man who was in favor of their rebellion, and who wants them in control of the Government again. Mr. Haines proposes to beat Farnsworth, and to re-admit the rebels.

The question which will be decided at the November election in the Second District, is simply this: which are numerically the strongest—the friends of Jeff. Davis and his restoration to the Senate, or the friends of the Union and the opponents of a return of the rebels to power? Farnsworth represents the friends of the Union, and Haines the others. Haines is personally so popular, and has such a prepossessing personal appearance, is gifted with so much eloquence of speech and of manner, that the rebels cannot complain that they have not a champion worthily representing their cause and their organization. General Farnsworth had some twelve thousand majority in 1864, and we would not be surprised, so great is the preponderance of Union sentiment in that District, if his majority in 1866 reaches 18,000.

LOGAN AND DOUGLAS.

The Chicago Times insults the intelligence of its readers every day by repeating the story that General Logan and Senator Douglas quarrelled just before the death of the latter, and that the quarrel was because Logan denounced Douglas for supporting the war. This story has various versions of circumstances, but the most admired because the most sensational, and therefore the oftenest repeated, is that Logan declared that he would not ride in the same cars with Douglas, and would denounce him from every stump. Now the fact is, that during Douglas' stay at Springfield, Logan was in daily and hourly communication with him, and when Judge Douglas left Springfield for Chicago, Logan accompanied him, and sat with him and Mrs. Douglas during the trip as far as Joliet. The next morning Logan joined Douglas at the Tremont House, and spent the greater part of the day with him. They parted, as they had ever been, the best of friends—personally and politically.

The attempt to make capital against Logan upon a false allegation of difference of opinion with Douglas, comes with an ill grace from one who brought Andrew Johnson, the foul-mouthed enemy of Douglas, who maliciously and cowardly struck Douglas during his absence from the Senate and while on a sick bed, to Chicago to make a stump speech from the grave of the Senator. When Douglas won the hearts of the country by defending the independence of Congress from Executive dictation, John Logan was one of his bravest supporters, while Andrew Johnson was enlisted in the ranks of the dictator. Logan fought Johnson and his allies then, and he is fighting them now, for the freedom and independence of the people's representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Congressional Committee met on Monday afternoon, and decided to issue a call for the Congressional Convention by itself, to be held on the tenth of October. H. M. Shepard, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, addressed a communication to the Congressional Committee, asking a conference of the two Committees on the subject of calling a single Convention to nominate candidates for Congress and county officers, and suggesting the reasons for such a joint Convention. A committee of soldiers also presented a communication, making a similar request. Mr. A. C. Hesing, acting as a member of the Congressional Committee, (as the proxy of Mr. Michael Arnold,) urged the same views, and, when the opposite policy was adopted, presented a protest. The several documents will be found in another column.

The reasons set forth in Mr. Shepard's communication for holding a single convention, seem to us conclusive and unanswerable; but, as the Committee have decided differently, there is nothing more to be said. We have advocated the policy of a single convention, as a means of bringing out a full vote of the Republican party at the primary elections, so that the soldiers might be assured of the nominations which they justly claim on the county ticket. While this object is partially frustrated by the action of the Committee, we are confident that the Republicans of Cook County can and will take the job of nominating the next county ticket away from the Court House tribe, and give the soldiers all that they ask.

COPPERHEAD SOLDIERS.—In the Copperhead Convention that met recently in the Cairo Congressional District and nominated Josh Allen for Congress, was a man named Hopper, who left Williamson County at the breaking out of the war, and served four years as a lieutenant in the rebel service. [illegible] not appointed a delegate to the Custer [illegible] Convention at Cleveland [illegible] was partially an oversight. He is now ready to take up arms again for the rebels, and is willing to raise a company to march to Washington to drive Congress out of the Capitol. That class of soldiers always find themselves at home in Copperhead conventions.

HE WAS GLAD OF IT.

A few days since we commented on an extract from Johnson's Niagara Falls speech in which he paraded the list of offices he had held, and which closed as follows:

"I was nominated for Vice President; I accepted it; the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice President of the United States. Can't you see the gradation comes along regularly? And then, by the Constitution of the United States, I have been made President. I'm GLAD OF IT."

We asked the question, "Glad of what?" Why glad that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by a Copperhead so that he could become President. We also charitably suggested that he must have been partially drunk at the time of making the infamous avowal—else he dare not have expressed his joy and gladness over the assassination of President Lincoln.

How does the reader suppose the reconstructed rebel concern in this city, met this matter? Here is its reply in its issue of the following day:

"The above attack appears in the Chicago Tribune of yesterday. The words 'I am glad of it,' were uttered by a voice in the crowd. This fact was well known to the Tribune writer, for the speech as telegraphed to New York, showed that the words were said by a man in the crowd, and not by the President.

"Such heartless, abominable dishonesty is beyond all condemnation. The public will appreciate its character. It is useless to attempt to designate it in the terms which it deserves."

Now, the "heartless, abominable dishonesty" consists in the hard fact that the words "I am glad of it" were uttered by Andrew Johnson, and not "by a voice in the crowd" as the Times alleges with so bold a face. The speech as published in the New York World, the leading Copperjohnson paper in the United States, in its issue of Monday, September 3, and also in the New York Tribune of the same date, contains the extract as it appeared in this paper, with the words, "I am glad of it," as a sentence of Johnson's speech. If any one doubts our word let him examine the file of the N. Y. World and Tribune of Monday, of the date named, in the Young Men's Reading Room, Portland Block, Dearborn street, and he will find that Johnson in his Niagara Falls speech said, "And then by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President. I am glad of it. Now I will go back to the treasonable part of the subject," &c.

The construction we put upon Johnson's "glad of it" is not disputed by the reconstructed rebel concern. The meaning is too obvious for quibble or prevarication. "He had risen from village Alderman to be Vice-President, by the votes of the people, and a happy murder had made vacant the Executive chair and *he was glad of it*, as it enabled him to climb to the top round of the ladder."

With a hardihood equal to the occasion, the writer for the Times concluded that the best course to pursue was to deny point blank that His Accidency had made the infamous avowal, and to lay it on a "man in the crowd." But this dodge being exposed, only makes the matter so much the worse. The true policy of the rebel concern was to have said nothing about it. But its characteristic way would be to justify and defend the words, and affirm the fact that the Copperhead party, as well as Johnson, were glad that Lincoln was removed by the pistol of an assassin as it gave the country a President who is a true friend of rebels and Copperheads, and a hater of the Union party.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Cleveland Convention, facetiously called a Soldiers' Convention, is a mortal failure. Held in a city which contains three thousand returned soldiers, and a county which contains five thousand, the managers are barely able to get six hundred men from all parts of the country, to identify themselves with the "movement," if it can be called a movement. It is not a convention limited to a certain number of delegates from each State or District, but an assemblage to which all soldiers and sailors were invited. As they have got together only six hundred, out of near a million who have been in the service, the number of Union soldiers who sympathize with A. J. and his policy, in the United States, must be quite microscopic. It may be assumed that the soldiers' meeting, which failed to take place at the Recorder's Court Room, in this city, on Saturday evening last, and which was attended by one soldier, and he an office-holder, was a fair average of the strength of the Johnson party among the veterans throughout the country.

PRESIDENTIAL DIGNITY.

In his Cleveland speech, the "humble individual," who is playing President, uttered the following words:

"My countrymen here to-night, who has done more than I? Who has suffered more than I? Who has run greater risks than I? Who has borne more than I? [Shouts, 'Too many I's!' 'I,' 'I,' 'I.'] But Congress—factious, domineering, tyrannical Congress, [hisses] Congress has been trying to poison the minds of their constituents against me. They have tried to create a feeling against me on account of the manner in which I have distributed the patronage. [Shouts and cheers for Congress.] You cannot frighten me. I never fear clamor. I have never been afraid of the people, for by them I have always been sustained. [Cries, 'Is this dignified?'] I understand you. You may talk about the dignity of the President. You may talk about his making a speech on the 4th of July. [Voices, '22d of February.'] 22d of February. [Voices, 'The whiskey said that.']

"But, fellow-citizens, let all this pass. [Prolonged interruption.] I care not for my dignity. There is a certain portion of our countrymen who will respect a fellow-citizen wherever he is entitled to respect. [A voice: 'That's so.'] I know a man and a gentleman whenever I see him. I know a man whenever I look him in the face. [Voice: 'Which you can't do!'] Come out where I can see you (to a man in the crowd.) I will bet now that if the light was reflected upon your face, cowardice and treachery would be depicted upon it. [Laughter and cheers.] Come out here where I can see you. [Cheers.] If you ever shoot a man you will do it in the dark, and pull the trigger when no one is by to see you. [Cheers.]

"There was, two years ago, a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a distinguished citizen, now no more. [Voices—'It's a pity;' 'Too bad;' 'Unfortunate.'] Yes I know there are some who say 'unfortunate.' Yes unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in justice. [Cheers.] Yes, unfortunate! The ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all those who exclaim 'unfortunate.' [Bully for you.] Who is he—what language does he speak—what religion does he profess—that can come and place his finger upon one pledge I ever violated, or one principle I ever proved false to? [Cheers and cries of 'New Orleans!'] Then, I would ask you, who is the traitor? [Voice, 'Thad. Stevens!'] Why don't you hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? [Cheers.] I have been fighting traitors in the South. They have been whipped and crushed. They acknowledge their defeat and accept the terms of the Constitution. And now, as I go round the circle, having fought traitors at the South, I am prepared to fight them at the North, [cheers] God being willing with your help. [Cries, 'We won't give it!'] They will be crushed North and this glorious Union of ours will be preserved."

The above speech was delivered by the *President* of thirty-six States and twelve Territories, and in the presence of thirty-five millions of American citizens—for his words were instantly telegraphed all over the Republic. When the President speaks he has the whole nation for an audience.

The constitutional, lawful, sworn representatives of the people of the United States were denounced publicly, by the Executive, as "factious, domineering, and tyrannical." For what? For not succumbing to the attempted usurpation and dictation of an accidental Executive, whose head is full of the fumes of whiskey, and whose heart is black with Copperheadism. A more disgraceful, undignified, loaferish harangue was never uttered by the Chief Magistrate of a nation since the world began.

GENERAL WOOL.

When Major General John E. Wool succeeded General Dix in the administration of military affairs at Baltimore, frequent complaints were made by the loyal citizens of that place on account of his open affiliation with notorious secession sympathizers. His acquaintances were principally among rebels, and his social hours passed with women whose whole hearts and time were employed in concocting and carrying out schemes whereby the cause of the South might be advanced and that of the Union injured.

Union men applied to President Lincoln for General Wool's removal, and when that happy event transpired, and General Schenck was sent to take his place, the despondency of the rebels was only equalled by the joy which gladdened every loyal heart in the city of Baltimore.

With such antecedents, who could more appropriately have been chosen to preside over the Copperjohnson Convention now sitting in Cleveland?

Great Republican Meeting in Iowa.

A grand Republican Mass Meeting for the Third and Sixth Congressional Districts of Iowa, will be held at Cedar Falls on Wednesday, the 26th instant. Speeches will be delivered on this occasion by Judge Loughridge and General Dodge, Congressional candidates; Judge [illegible], of the Supreme Court; Representatives Wilson, Price, Grinnell, Kasson, Hubbard and Allison; Senator Harlan, ex-Governor Kirkwood, Senator Trumbull, Matt Carpenter, Major General Hurlbut, General Fremont, Governor Fletcher, ex-Governor Hahn of Louisiana, and many others. General Logan has also been invited by the Iowa soldiers, and if the campaign in this State allows, will also be present. Hon. P. Melendy, of Cedar Falls, will be President of the day, and General M. M. Trumbull, Chief Marshal. It is intended to make this meeting one of the most memorable in the political annals of the State, and an immense crowd will be in attendance, as the call embraces all Northern Iowa. All the trains from Dubuque, Iowa Falls, Waverly, and intermediate points will issue half-fare tickets. Cedar Falls is Republican to the core, and a hearty welcome will await all who attend. Iowa intends to make herself heard in November by an increased majority on the side of Union and Freedom, and her soldiers will save by their ballots what they so gloriously won by their bullets.

A MANLY LETTER.

Resignation of John H. Bryant, Esq.—His Letter to A. Johnson.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH DISTRICT ILLINOIS, PRINCETON, September [illegible], 1866.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: When you appointed me to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of Illinois, your Excellency, I felt honored, as it was entirely unsolicited on my part, and I now most sincerely thank you for that expression of confidence.

It has, however, become apparent, from recent public declarations of your Excellency, that conditions are now annexed to office holding under your Administration which I did not understand to exist at the time of my appointment; and that no person known to entertain the views that [illegible] upon public affairs, and particularly upon the question of reconstruction, as it is termed, will be allowed by you to retain office.

Perhaps by an open declaration of adherence to your Excellency's party, or even by a silent acquiescence in the policy you have advocated, I might be suffered to remain in my present position.

But I cannot make the sacrifice—I cannot for the sake of official honor or emolument abandon all the cherished principles of a lifetime, all my hopes and aspirations for the elevation of the whole American people to freedom, intelligence, unity and happiness, (which I believe your Excellency's "policy" will neither accomplish or advance), nor can I even stifle the expression of my honest convictions upon the great issues now under discussion.

I therefore tender my resignation of the office of Collector and request that it be accepted and my successor appointed as soon as practicable.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN H. BRYANT, Collector.

Andrew Johnson.

CHICAGO, September 17.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The smoke and dust of the great show have blown away, the parade is over, the corner-stone is laid. Now let us see whether Andrew has done anything more than to build his own political tomb.

I believe that the intelligent people of the great Northwest understand the political issues too well to render it necessary that they should be restated and repeated in detail every day—but we must discuss these questions with our neighbors and our friends. We must put weapons in their hands, and arguments in their mouths with which to overcome the new treason and to put down the fresh conspiracy. This the apology. Now let us see how the matter stands.

Congress claims that this Government belongs to the loyal men of the land, those who, in the day of peril, saved it from the murderous attacks of rebels, traitors, Copperheads and other vagabonds. And that they alone have the right to dictate the terms on which the disloyal rebel element shall again be permitted to live in the country, and this claim is put in a clear and concise shape.

I. *The Court alone shall be counted so that the inequality of representation which the South now enjoy under the present law, shall be remedied.*

This irregularity arises in this way. Under the Constitution as it now stands, the negroes as slaves—three-fifths of the whole number were counted in making up the representation; they are now free, and the whole are counted yet not one permitted to vote, and we might as well count the cattle on the prairies in Illinois as these negroes with their present status. Here are four millions of men whose existence as participators in the Government is totally ignored, and yet our white brothers of the South want to count them in and vote for them. I confess a desire to see universal suffrage at no distant day established all over this land, and I would confer it upon the freedmen now, if for no other reason than to punish the rascals who tried to break up the Government.

II. *Civil rights shall be guaranteed to the freedmen by the Constitution itself.*

It certainly needs no argument to prove that every man, of whatever nation, clime or color, who lives on this soil, should have equal rights under the Constitution and the laws.

III. *The rebel debt shall be repudiated and the national debt guaranteed by the Constitution.*

We certainly want no discussions in the future, on those questions, and this Constitutional provision will forever debar any attempt which combinations of rebels and Copperheads could make to assume the Confederate debt.

These three simple propositions being adopted, Congress proposes to admit representatives from the South and restore the Union at once.

On the other side, we have the scheme put forth by the dumb Convention at Philadelphia, endorsed by Andrew Johnson, the "Moses" of this people, the ruler and lawgiver of this nation, and the great "I am" of America, which is briefly this:

Force the Southern Representatives into Congress before any guarantees have been taken, or any change is made in the distribution of political power. Leave the freedmen to be dealt with by the laws of the several States, or, in other words, the tender mercies of their old masters, and leave the provisions relative to the rebel and national debt, and all other matters of difference, to be adjusted and settled in the future.

This is a simple statement of both sides of the question. The President, in his late stump speeches, has made a great parade of and talk about the Constitution—the Constitution does not authorize this or that or the other—there is no warrant for it in the Constitution, and we must stick to the Constitution—and all that sort of thing, which is simply bosh. The Copperheads and McClellanites, all during the war, made the same kind of talk. Old Buchanan said "there was no power under the Constitution to coerce a State," and the whole gang of Northern rebels endorsed the sentiment and swore by it; and what did it amount to? The States were coerced after all. There is nothing in the Constitution about holding Davis a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and yet he is there.

There are occasions in the history of a great nation, when it rises above all constitutions and all laws, and with due respect to the great authority of the Chief Executive of this country, I say that we have now fallen upon one of those periods. We have reached the day and the hour when a new Constitution is demanded, and before this war is over we shall get it. This is no idle prediction. But cast the eye about the political horizon and see the surging elements. Contention and disorder surround us on every side; disturbance and commotion are everywhere present. Yet, out of this, form shall eventually come. When and how, time can only decide, but I do not believe that it will occur until it is finally definitely decided as to whether this country is to be governed and its destinies controlled by the aristocratic element of the South, which believes in slavery as a divine institution—in massacres, murder, starvation and rebellion,—or by the democratic idea which originated in New England and matured in the great and free West, "Equal rights to all of God's children, white and black, and universal suffrage for the whole human race."

I know how this question will be finally decided, and by whom; but I cannot tell the time. In twenty-five years the Valley of the Mississippi will have a population of fifty millions, and the people will be entitled to a voice in the construction of the Government.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.

The Seventh District.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Noticing in a recent issue of your paper that "a General Black" aspires to represent the Copperhead party of the Seventh District in the next Congress, and knowing his ability to do so, I propose to assist him from the obscurity which your use of the indefinite article implies.

Colonel (after his resignation he was complimented with the title of General) Black has the reputation of being a good soldier. Except accusations of Custer-like cruelty, which his own soldiers have preferred against him, his record in that capacity is praiseworthy. He has served over three years, and been wounded.

Up to his resignation he had always voted with the Republican party. A little incident then happened which fairly bared his character—his passionate selfishness and lack of principle. Just previous to his return some local elections were on the tapis in his precinct, and two tickets were put in nomination at the Union primary meeting. One of them was a soldiers' ticket, and I supported it until it was defeated at the primary meeting, when I abandoned it, as did many others, and gave a hearty support to the regular nominee. A younger brother of Black's supported the soldiers' ticket with much hot-headedness and a profusion of speeches of the Johnson style of rhetoric. While in the army, another officer, who was violent in support of the ticket, had repeatedly declared that he "would never have enlisted if it had not been for public opinion." (A weak-principled dandy, you will perceive, who only went because of shame.) Of course, when defeated at the primary election, a faction composed of such elements was not possessed of the reason and good judgment to submit to the decision of the majority, and it committed the act of secession in its own little way, and united with the Copperheads in opposing the regular nominee of the Union party. It banded with the leaders and inciters of the Danville riots of 1863, the marks of whose pistol bullets are yet visible upon public buildings, and whose deeds have found record upon tombstones in the Danville churchyard.

When Colonel Black came home and found that the people had decided that an experienced citizen was more competent to fill the office in question, he was justly mortified, and his petulance found vent in the childish expression, "I'm proud to be called a Copperhead now." That was the turning point with him. [illegible] the Colonel Black who was "proud to be called a Copperhead," is now the General [illegible].

[illegible] Upon the approach of [illegible], he labored to inform the public that he "doesn't want office"—an action which never fails to excite the most lively sense of surprise and curiosity as Johnson's profound reverence to the pavement in his progress through Lake street.

Setting aside his late unworthy course, the question of Colonel Black's competency to fill one of the highest positions in the gift of the people is settled by one fact—he never held a [illegible] office of any grade. He would wait until Illinois backwoodsmen command clipper ships, and volunteer ploughboys assume the General's place, before he solicits the people to let him override every grade of promotion, every scruple of principle, and "sit down in the highest room." That he is already a [illegible] representative of the men now seeking him, will not be disputed by

WITNESS.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Object of the Convention.

Large Quantities of Bread and Butter Wanted—The New York Delegation—"A Big Thing" in Two Omnibuses.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CLEVELAND, September 17, 1866.

I got up very early this morning—to wit: at the hour of six. Not that six o'clock is "early" to the farmer, for instance, or even to the mechanic, but relatively—is, indeed, "very early" in a morning newspaper sense. If you have any doubt on the subject, work under gas-light till twelve or one every night for a month—do that, and learn what a precious thing it is to lie abed late in the morning!

But, as I said, I got up early this morning, and I'm very glad I did so. Shall I tell you why? Because I thereby heard the slow and feeble salute of thirteen guns with which the bold and gallant Johnson defenders ushered in the day? No, for I could have heard that in my bed just as well. Because I saw how the city looked when its flags of welcome were thrown out to the breeze? No, for the streets were as quiet and beautiful in their unadornment at ten o'clock as at six. Because I thereby had an opportunity to see Steadman and Rousseau when they arrived all begrimmed with travel? No, for these patriotic sons of my country are no strangers to my long-admiring eyes! Do you still echo why? Consider the significance of the old proverb, "the early bird catches the worm," and let it be a light in your path. The "worm" I sought was knowledge, viz: the purpose of this Convention. You shall see it.

A dozen of the managers got here on Friday night. They were reserved and mysterious, as managers always are. Ply them with questions never so many—the silent old Lake was more communicative than they. They knew nothing. By breakfast time on Sunday, as many as one hundred and fifty of the rank and file of the Convention had arrived—ex-Brigadiers, and ex-Colonels, and ex-Majors and particularly ex-Captains. Being nothing but an outsider in sympathy with that body, "hanging on the outer edge of the Government and calling itself the Congress," and having a keen sense of my utter worthlessness, because of a connection with that "subsidized and calumniating press" which that chaste and immaculate statesman Andrew Johnson, so vigorously denounced on one, or perhaps on two occasions during his recent quiet pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas, I, of course, didn't intrude myself upon these ex-Brigadiers and ex-Colonels. I ventured an original remark about the weather, and such other light topics, to one or two ex-Captains which, I grant you were well received. I am bound to say, however, that they only paved the way for an inquiry as to my business here, and to add that the ex-Captains afterward invariably closed the conversation very soon after I answered that I was a civil correspondent from the Chicago TRIBUNE office. You may well infer, therefore, that I learned very little during the Sabbath about the purposes of the Convention by direct inquiry. Of course I kept my eyes and ears open.

I thought the delegates had some political object in view, but I went to bed last night convinced that it was entirely patriotic, for the burden of general conversation in the halls and reading rooms of the hotels was about post offices, and revenue assessorships and collectorships, and, particularly, lieutenancies and captaincies in the new regiments created by the late act of Congress. I got to the root of the matter, however, this morning.

I sat in the porch of my hotel at a quarter past six—I like to be exact in these matters; at a quarter past six, "Columbus time," though why Columbus instead of Cleveland I'm sure I don't know. I may as well admit that I had an object in view in being there at that raw and uncomfortable hour. That object was indicated by the following notice, circulated about the hotel last evening:

"The New York delegation leave Buffalo to-night, arrive here at 6½ o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be escorted to the Kennard House by Papworth's Band."

I wanted to see Papworth, not knowing, though I couldn't recall his name, but he might be an old acquaintance. That wasn't my chief object, though. The New York delegation was said to be "a big thing," and as all the other delegations are very small and very feeble, it was worth getting up right early to see this. That was my chief object, though I had seen the name of Major General John C. Fremont in the list of New York delegates, and one of the Executive Committee had assured me that he certainly would be here; I had not observed any account of his conversion to the Johnson doctrine that treason should be made respectable, but I felt sure that the Executive Committee understood herself, and knew what she was talking about; and, therefore, to come to the point and be explicit, I was down there on the porch at the chill and sombre hour of a quarter past six this morning, to see how General Fremont would look marching in a procession of Weed-Republicans and old-line Democrats!

I didn't see him. I didn't see Admiral Farragut, who is also named as one of the delegates. Neither did I see General Dix, nor General Slocum, nor General Bartlett, nor General Devin, nor General Farnum. Neither did I see Papworth and his band. I saw only two omnibuses, in which were fifteen delegates, chief of whom were General Gordon Granger and the Democratic Congressional candidate, General Taylor. Consequently, I was a disgusted individual. I had lost two hours of good sleep just for this! I was a disgusted individual. Shall I hereafter have faith in Executive Committees?

However, I caught my worm—and it's something if the correspondent of such a "subsidized and calumniating press" as the TRIBUNE can catch even a worm in this august and patriotic presence invoked by the word of Custer, and Rousseau, and Steadman!

I sat there in the porch waiting for breakfast, meditating on the falsity of newspapers and the truthfulness of Executive Committees, turning over in my mind the assertion of the President made in his final speech at Washington on Saturday evening—that "the great portion of the millions of fellow-citizens whom I have seen since I left you, accord with you in sustaining my policy!" I sat there in such receptive state of mind, when Knowledge appeared—came on the tongue of one whom his fellows call "Colonel," a man of pompous presence and an immense moustache.

"Good morning, sur," said Patrick, one of the porters, to the Colonel; "a moistish morning, sur."

"A little dampish," answered the Colonel, "but Almighty God is on the side of the Convention, Patrick, and I think the weather'll break away as soon's the sun's well up."

"Begorra, I think so meself. Almighty God, is it? An' what are yez going to do at the Convention?"

"It's a Convention of the soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy."

"Yes, I heard that. An' did n't me brother—the Holy Vargin bless his soul—did n't he sarve in the Thirty-sivinth, and git himself shot in the head with Sherman? Shure! But what is the Convention for?"

"It's to help sustain the only agency in the country that can restore peace and harmony—it's to declare for thirty-six stars and [illegible] in Congress—it's to speak the voice of the men who fought with Grant and Sherman in favor of the wise and constitutional policy of the President!"

"But what are yes goin' to do?"

"We are going to say that this is a Union of thirty-six and not of twenty-six States. We are going to say this is a white man's government Patrick, and not a nigger's government. We are going to put ourselves on the President's side in this war against traitors."

"Shoore—shoore! War is it—traitors is it? And it's that stupid I am I didn't know there was a war!"

"Yes, Patrick, the Radicals and the nigger-lovers are making war on Andy Johnson—making war on the brave Southern people who've done all the President required of them. The North is full of traitors, and we're going to put them down."

"Hooray for Andy! War is it—traitors is it? Andy's the b'ye for the Finians! An' its civil in a gentleman like yes to make it all plain to a stupid like meself."

The conversation closed with Patrick's thanks, and he turned on his heel and went into the house. He barely noticed me as he passed, but I observed that his right fore-finger was drawing down the under lid of his right eye in a somewhat significant manner. I think he was much affected by the Colonel's eloquence.

The Convention meets this afternoon. There are not over 850 delegates here yet. There are no flags of welcome out, and the preliminary proceedings are utterly devoid of life and enthusiasm. I didn't intend to write you till to-morrow, but having thus unexpectedly, and wholly without my own connivance, been informed of the purpose of the great gathering, I felt bound to lay my information before the readers of the TRIBUNE at once, that "subsidized and calumniating press" might not lead them to believe that the Convention is composed of men who have just been appointed to office, or who soon expect appointment to office, or who ardently desire appointment to office. I am proud to endorse it as a gathering of patriots who will only take such offices as the President forces upon them.

ISRAEL.

The Kane County Convention.

BATAVIA, September 15, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Kane County Republican Convention was held at Geneva, September 15. One hundred delegates were present, and the Convention nominated a soldiers' ticket. J. W. Eddy, of Batavia, was nominated as candidate for Representative. David Smith, of Sugar Grove, a private in the Thirty-sixth Illinois regiment, who was wounded and lost his right hand, was nominated as a candidate for Sheriff. Dr. C. A. Bucher, of Batavia, Surgeon in the [illegible] regiment, was nominated candidate for Coroner. General Farnsworth, who was present, was called for, and made a few timely remarks on "my policy" and the state of the country. After some local business, the Convention adjourned.

W. F. OSGOOD, Chairman.
C. C. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

"The Ineffable Blackguardism of the West."

"AN OVERDOSE OF FLAG."

Andrew Johnson and Jeff. Davis—The Democratic Party in the North—Secession Upheld.

[From the Richmond Times, September [illegible].]

The ineffable blackguardism of the "Great West" is breaking out along the line of the President's journey, like a certain cutaneous eruption upon the epidermis of a very dirty and unwashed subject. The illustrious pilgrim has reached, like Bunyan's "Christian," a region which the chosen agents and emissaries of the devil have selected as their stronghold, and where bestial Wolverines, drunken Hoosiers, and fanatical Suckers supply the places of [illegible], and Timeserving, those partisans and malignant persecutors of sturdy old John Bunyan's model of a determined and resolute seeker after salvation. Undaunted in apparel, offensive to the smell, loathsome to the touch, and hideous to the eyes, these enemies of law and order having last ventured, under cover of night, to insult the President by ribald taunts, jeers and clamors. When one of these wretches was caught in the act of hurling an offensive epithet at the President, and lifted up by the collar of his greasy coat, he proved to be a dirty, red-haired, bloated-face, goggle-eyed beast, who might have been hired to desecrate a church, and act as an assistant to Beast Butler in stealing spoons or in insulting a defenceless woman. But the President marches boldly and bravely on, ignorant of fear, and delivering his blows as fearlessly as when the population of New York poured forth to do him honor. It is very evident, however, that the spirit of rowdyism is rampant in these strongholds of Radicalism through which he is now passing, and that his patience will be sorely taxed [illegible] before he returns to Washington.

AN OVERDOSE OF FLAG.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 15th inst.]

If it were ever possible to surfeit a people with an overdose of "flag," it is certain that the people of the United States, both North and South, would immediately be seized with a horrible attack of indigestion. Go where you will, the Stars and Stripes are around and about you, before and behind you. There is no escape from their all-pervading presence. A "pop-cart," an omnibus, or a bread wagon goes tearing down the street with stupifying clatter, and as it glances by, your eye falls upon the painted emblem. It spreads out upon the gay wrapper of your "[illegible]," rolls round the handle of your pen, "peers at you from the title page of your new book, assails you from the corner of your pocket handkerchief, and rides unexpectedly in the crown of your shining beaver. From the vast consumption of raw materials, one would suppose that "freedom" must have made an awful rent in "the azure robes of night," and the only wonder is that there are any "stars of glory" left.

These reflections are to some extent induced by the manufacturer's stamp upon the paper we are using. It represents the "Stars and Stripes," supported on either side by a hand and arm, whereon one is labelled "North," the other "South," and is probably from some loyal and patriotic Massachusetts mill. Now, it may suit our late antagonists very well to bear witness, in the way of trade, to our loyalty and disposition to support the flag; but when they meet in their dirty Radical conventions, cheek by jowl, with Botts and cuffey, ye gods! what a change of sentiment. Then our people, for whose crisp greenbacks they hunger and thirst with inexpressible pangs, as customers, are smothered with obsequious attentions are transformed into dangerous rebels and traitors, who must be kept down under the heel of Radical power, lest, though fallen, they should manifest some signs of life and kick a bit. Aided by the balance of the world, they have proved too strong for valor and endurance; but they have still a horrible fear of Southern brains and shudder at the thought of seeing those whose intellectual supremacy they knew full well, admitted again to their legislative halls.

It is a pity these creatures cannot be convinced that the Southern people, with the exception, perhaps, of such sweet [illegible] as Botts and Barbour, have no hankering for their "loaves and fishes." We long ago gave over to the sons of the "pilgrim fathers," our interest in the flag, the Fourth of July and Yankee Doodle, and have never since felt any desire to assert our claims.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND JEFF. DAVIS.

[From the Lynchburg Republican, 14 inst.]

It will not be long before we know what impression the President has made on the convictions of the Northern people. As before said, we fear that he may rather have aroused their slumbering prejudices, than have tended to assuage them. If his policy fails to be sustained at the approaching elections, he may suffer for his endeavor to "execute justice and maintain truth," as our chosen Confederate representative has long suffered. But the same prayers and sympathies that followed Jefferson Davis will be breathed for Andrew Johnson if the vicious overcome him and wreak their vengeance on his head.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE NORTH.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

We are apprehensive that our old associates, the Democrats of the North, are like the Bourbons—they learn nothing, and forget nothing. In Maine, they have just suffered an overwhelming defeat in consequence of their folly in running an out-and-out Democrat for Governor. The Conservative Republicans would not support him. In Vermont they fared no better. And yet, in the face of these results, the State Convention in New York, though composed of both Democrats and Conservatives, has nominated for Governor Mayor Hoffman, of New York city, a Democrat who is objectionable to many Conservatives. What the prospect of electing him is, we at this distance cannot say. But, judging from the spirit which the Democrats are said to have exhibited in the Convention, we cannot but fear that the result in Maine is an indication of what it will be in New York. The Times says that as soon as the Democrats discovered that General Dix was likely to be the choice of the Convention, they commenced a systematic abuse of that gentleman. Threats were openly made on all hands that if he were nominated they would not vote for him, and would have another candidate in the field. If these threats secured the nomination of Hoffman, he will probably be defeated. Still, we will hope for the best.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

[From the Raleigh Progress.]

The Court of Appeals, the highest judicial authority in Virginia, has recently confirmed the validity of the secession ordinance of 1861, and the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress in commenting upon its decision, says:

"This adjudication is paraded in many journals of the Radical stripe as an extraordinary disclosure, when the same judicial idea is held by nine-tenths, perhaps, of the Southern people. We have no kind of doubt but that the case of Mr. Davis will terminate in the vindication of State sovereignty. It may be of the smallest practical consequence to the South beyond the vindication of her course, because it is not probable another sectional revolution will be attempted in this country, unless Black Republicanism forges the bolt. But it ought to be distinctly understood that our section has not yielded the point of right in the dispute. The expediency of secession at the moment of its occurrence may be an open question, but the Southern people have sealed with the wealth of blood their devotion to the individuality of the States, without once repudiating their theory of government."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Immediate Restoration of the South Under the Amendment.

[From the N. Y. Herald, September 15.]

The fogs and clouds in which the great question of Southern restoration has been covered up since the adjournment of Congress are at length breaking away. We know now what to do. We have been taught by the famous mariner Daniel Webster, after drifting about for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, to avail ourselves of the first glimpse of the sun for an observation and a reckoning, in order to ascertain how far the winds and the waves have driven us from our true course. We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election that the true course for the Southern States and the Administration is laid down in the Constitutional Amendment of Congress. In other words, we are now convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North any further resistance from the Administration or the excluded Southern States will be a waste of time, foolish and suicidal to all concerned.

We would therefore urge upon President Johnson the statesmanlike policy of a truce with Congress, and an active co-operation with the fixed and predominant public opinion of the North, in behalf of the immediate restoration of the South on the basis of this Constitutional Amendment. It is a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought now to adopt at all events, because his conflict with Congress, if persisted in, will be most emphatically decided against him. It cannot be otherwise. The inevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the new situation of things as the light of the sun through the clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this Constitutional Amendment, since New Jersey, the only Northern State whose vote was against them, has led off for the North in the ratification.

The policy and the duty of President Johnson, therefore, are as clear as a mathematical demonstration, and equally clear is the policy of the still excluded Southern States. We have earnestly advocated the President's policy; but after the verdict of the jury the argument is at an end. The example of Tennessee in the ratification of the amendment, is now the only alternative for the other Southern States. Tennessee, in ratifying the amendment, opened the door to the admission of her members into both houses of Congress. She, by that simple act, is reconstructed and restored. Certain individuals of her people who violated their oaths to support the Federal Constitution in going over to the rebellion are disabled from holding any Federal office hereafter, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; but by that vote they can be reinstated even in Congress itself, if duly elected by their people.

THE PARDONING POWER.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

President Johnson said in one of his St. Louis speeches, "I reckon I have pardoned more men, turned more men loose, and set them at liberty that were imprisoned, I imagine, than any other man on God's habitable globe." Whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the President's other declarations, no one will be disposed to call this one in question, and it is to the very fact, that Mr. Johnson has made a mere farce of the pardoning power, that much of the present strong opposition to him is due. Apparently unaware of this, however, he continues to dispense his pardon papers, the last recipient being Joseph E. Davis, a brother of Jefferson Davis, and if he keeps on as he is going, he will soon exhaust all the home material, and commence [illegible] conspirators. Then there will be Breckinridge, Tucker, Mason, Slidell, Sanders and others of their stripe abroad, whom we fear the President will think should be provided with a pardon and free passage home.

A. JOHNSON'S TOUR.

Fright Among the Washington Clerks.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The most interesting as well as the most general topic of conversation in official circles here is the tour of the President. The demonstrations of applause which have greeted him in most places delight and encourage his friends, while his enemies confidently predict, from the manifestations of hostility and disrespect shown him at a few points, a rejection of his policy by the people, and that he will be impeached and ignominiously displaced from office by the next Congress. It is a lamentable fact that among the latter class may be included the head of at least one department, and the heads of several bureaus, three-fourths of whose clerks and employes would, if there were to be a Presidential contest to-morrow between Mr. Johnson and Thad. Stevens, work and vote for the latter. In one department the spectacle is almost daily presented after business hours, and sometimes during business hours, of a bevy of clerks witnessing with delight one of their number mocking and burlesquing the inaugural speech of Mr. Johnson as Vice President, and several of those delivered by him on his tour, in reply to addresses of welcome; and these parties I know are actuated by the spirit and sentiments of their immediate patrons, one of whom has beheld their disgraceful conduct on more than one occasion, and, instead of rebuking it, encouraged them with a hearty roar of laughter. The heads of some of these ingrates will probably be included among those the President has promised to cut off.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Charge of Paganism—Hurlburt, of the "World," Called a Silly Fool.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 18th inst.]

Yesterday there was a meeting of Fenians [illegible] Grove, near the village of Sing Sing. The occasion was under the management of the Sing Sing Circle of the Brotherhood, Mr. Patrick Cullen, Centre, and was as delightful as charming weather, excellent music, good speaking, dancing, and general gathering could possibly make it. In addition to the members of the Sing Sing Circle and their families, representatives of the circles of Tarrytown, Yonkers, Nyack, Peekskill and other villages along the Hudson were present. The morning was devoted to dancing and picnicing generally. Quite late in the afternoon Centre Cullen called the assembled Fenians to order, and announced that Dr. F. F. Cowley, of Tarrytown, would preside.

The speakers' stand was tastefully enveloped in the American and Irish banners. Dr. Cowley accepted the honor conferred upon him in a few eloquent remarks, after which addresses were delivered by Colonel Thomas F. Bourke, of James Stephens' office; General T. H. Gleason, of the Irish Republican army; Captain Moynihan and Captain Mykins, both members of the Corcoran Legion.

Colonel Bourke, in the course of his remarks, referred to a speech recently made in Canada by Mr. Hurlburt, one of the editors of the World, in which that journalist said it was the pagans and not the intelligent people of Ireland who found fault with Great Britain, and that the American people would not be bullied into giving aid or sympathy to Fenianism. This, said Colonel Bourke, is a falsehood, which was perhaps too mean and contemptible to be noticed; but he could not refrain from mentioning the matter. He did not know the man Hurlburt, but if he should happen to meet him he would say something to him which would not be very agreeable to either. There was no man who believed that the Fenian organization was composed of pagans. It is composed of the intelligent, thinking and well-meaning class of the Irish people. Hurlburt knew he slandered the Irish people when he called them pagans. Mr. Hurlburt might be a scholar, but the old adage "all the fools are not dead yet," certainly applied to him. It would take a thousand such assertions at least to crush the sympathy for the Irish people which lived in the American heart. [Applause.] [illegible]

Bumblebees.

Governor Crandall, who edits the Champaign Union, thus frees his mind with regard to the Copperjohnson party, which was born at Philadelphia on the 15th of August, 1866:

BUMBLEBEES!

Peter Probasco says that a bumblebee is bigger at its birth than at any subsequent period of its existence. [illegible]

It is none of our funeral, and we shall gather no thanks for this volunteer counsel. Nevertheless, we exhort the Tycoons of the National Union party to leave Johnson and his "policy" [illegible]

The Modern Cato.

"This is the privilege God has vouchsafed to us. Instead of having Jeff. Davis or some other revolutionary leader to preside over us at the close of our fearful struggle, He has allowed us to have Andrew Johnson, the Cato of the nation, the head of our Government."—*Secretary Seward's Speech at Indianapolis.*

Says the Philadelphia Press:

"This comparison [illegible] the only Cato the Elder, of whom it is recorded that he had 'an inability to understand that anything could be right [which] coincided exactly with his own prejudices;' and [illegible] being a large slave-breeder and slave-dealer, [illegible] farmers, in an agricultural treatise, 'to sell worn-out iron implements, old slaves, sick slaves, and other odds and ends, which are of no further use on the farm,' although similar traits are very strongly developed in the object of Mr. Seward's admiration. The reference, to Cæsar in the context shows that his contemporary, Marcus Porcius Cato, must have been referred to by our illustrious Secretary as the prototype of a President of whom it can truly be said that 'none but himself can be his parallel.' This Cato, however, won his proudest early distinction by an argument for the punishment of traitors, contending, at a moment when the Roman Senate was puzzled with subtle distinctions, that conspirators should be executed, 'not as citizens, but as enemies of the State and parricides of the Republic.' Andrew Johnson, instead of imitating Cato in this respect, is adopting the opposite line of argument and public action."

"He Makes the following Noise!"

The best characterization of Andrew Johnson's speeches is made by "Warrington," in his last letter to the Springfield *Republican*:

"This tour is merely a show, and Randall is the Van Amburgh. Some young men who were at Manomet last week had a caravan song, one verse of which ran thus:

"'This is the roaring lion;
You'd better keep shy of him, boys,
For when he gets into a fit of rage
He makes the following noise.'

"And here went forth a vociferation unrepresentable to human eye by any or all of the letters of our alphabet, but which might be exhibited in the 'visible speech' of the Englishman who has lately discovered a new one, or pictorially by a wood-cut like that representing Ben Hardin's voice, in the comic almanac of thirty years ago—a confused tangle of sounds, intended to simulate the roar of the enraged 'king of beasts.' This is Johnson's speech. It is 'the following noise,' and that is the only description you can give of it. And you will have the same noise telegraphed from every stopping place on the route from Chicago and back again to Washington."

Ristori.

[From the New York Herald, 18th inst.]

A large crowd collected yesterday morning around the ladies' entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to catch a glimpse of Madame Ristori as she went out to rehearsal. The hour of rehearsal, however, having been postponed from twelve till three o'clock, it so happened that many had to go home disappointed. When she did leave a great number were rewarded by a peep. She was elegantly dressed in a light silk robe, with a silk surcoat of the same material, cut in an elegant manner and richly trimmed with black lace. The sleeves were double, the false sleeves very long and pendant, trimmed with black lace in a tasteful manner. Her hat, unlike either of those she has yet worn, was very becoming. It was worn with the hair dressed in a waterfall, and not in braids, as hitherto. Her gauntlets were of a delicate buff. On arriving at the theatre orders were given that no one should be a spectator or listener, and all the doors were locked and guarded from the prying eyes of curiosity. Medea was rehearsed, and afterward acts of Marie Stuart and Elizabetta. The company did not lounge about the coulisses; chairs were arranged on each side of the stage, where the artists sat uncovered. Madame Ristori occupied a place near the prompter, at the front of the stage. For two hours and a half she was nearly all the time on her feet, watching every one, even to the slightest inflection, and correcting many artists, even those of the first rank, in their attitudes and elocution. When she corrected any one she uttered the phrase as she desired to have it given, and the artist immediately repeated it according to her style of delivery and action. This will be news to American and English actors, who always boast of knowing how to act without any hints from judges or critics. Not only does teaching seem allowable on the Italian stage, but the actors appear [illegible] by suggesting the best inflexions [illegible] properly pronounced [illegible] good nature, as if the whole party were members of one family; and, indeed, [illegible]. At rehearsal yesterday [illegible] idea could be obtained of what Madame Ristori is to do before the American public. She is a wise artiste, [illegible] a virtue rarely known to other American or English actors. Her action and attitudes were truly magnificent, and the grace and ease with which she conducted herself in each scene were very marked and charming. There is no phase of the art in which she is not an adept. There is no necessity for being acquainted with Italian to comprehend what she utters. She makes expression so pungent that language is forgotten in the interpretation she gives it through pantomime.

After the rehearsal Madame Ristori attended the open air concert in the park. After dinner she received a number of visitors. To-day she will attend church in the morning, and dine in the evening on board the Pereire, by invitation of the Captain of that steamer.

THE POST MURDER.

The Women Taken Back to Canada—One of Them Makes a Full Confession—The Manner in which the Murder was Discovered.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.]

ADRIAN, September 15, 1866.

Saturday morning officers Tayer and Avery took the women Southworth and Weaver to Detroit to deliver them to the Canadian authorities. The girl, Charlotte Southworth, has made what she claims to be a full confession, giving all the details of their residence at London, and Post's sickness and death. She says she went to Detroit on the 3d day of June last at Mrs. W.'s request, and there met Post, Mrs. W. arriving a day or two later, when they all went direct to London, living there as stated in the *Advertiser and Tribune* some days ago, up to the time of Post's death. Shortly after going there Post became jealous of Mrs. W., by reason of her familiarities with other men, and declared that he would not live with her if she went with others. This offended her, and she told Charlotte that "she should make way with the old man, and should have his property, too." Soon after this Charlotte went to Detroit, and was gone a few days and when she returned Mrs. W. and Post were on the most friendly terms, and she bestowed upon him every attention, and he declared his intentions to will her everything he had. Mrs. W. urged him to make his will right away as he might be taken sick. He accordingly made his will, as heretofore stated, on the 22d of August, and it was read by all three at the time. Mr. Post told them that so long as Mrs. W. was true to him he would let the will remain, but if she was not, he could make another one, and the last one would hold. After Post had left the room, Mrs. W. said to Charlotte that she would make away with him and he would not have an opportunity to make another will. The next day he came in tired and lay down, and soon after Mrs. W. told Charlotte that she had given him some laudanum that would lay him out. She afterward said she did not think it would kill him, and gave him more several times, and after taking the last dose he never revived. Charlotte also says that Mrs. W. gave her money to buy arsenic to give to Post; that she got the arsenic; and Mrs. W. gave some to him, but she does not know how much; says she did not see Mrs. W. give either the arsenic or the laudanum, and only knows what Mrs. W. told her. The morning after Post died (he died Tuesday morning, August 28, about one o'clock, instead of on Sunday, as heretofore stated,) Mrs. W. told Charlotte "not to bring her out for God's sake, and she would make it all right with her," to which Charlotte assented and agreed never to divulge the secret.

Charlotte made this confession at the jail on the Sunday after her arrest, in the presence of the son and son-in-law of Mr. Post and several officers, after having denied in their presence, with great coolness, all knowledge of any foul means used against the old man. Some minutes after giving her first version of the affair, she broke completely down and sobbed violently, and said she would tell all; that she felt as though she could not keep it any longer, and then went out and gave the statement above, which was not made public for some days, for prudential reasons. Mrs. W. having found out that Charlotte had confessed, said to the jailor that "it was Charlotte that poisoned the old man, and that she (W.) knew it at the time, but agreed not to tell it." She, however, says but little about it, refusing to go at all into detail. One condition of the will was, that he should be buried beside his first wife in Palmyra, N. Y., which condition she complied with, going there with the body and taking a witness with her from London. At Palmyra she saw the aged mother of Mr. Post, and said to her that she was Post's wife, but that they passed by the name of Howell, living at London. This the mother knew to be false, and Post's second wife was yet alive and with her friends in Hillsdale County, to whom she immediately wrote, they going at once to London, revealing the whole matter, the inquest in the meantime having been concluded with a verdict of "death by poisoning," and the women having escaped. Thus the simple provision of the will that the body should be buried at Palmyra was undoubtedly the means of uncovering one of the largest contemplated and most heartless murders ever committed. She says she had converted two $1,000 United States bonds into money, $1,000 of which she had spent. An administrator has been appointed here, who has taken the money and new clothing into his custody.

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.

A Frightful Massacre—Four Hundred Persons Killed.

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, of Constantinople, writes:

"Letters from the Circassian coast report popular outbreaks against the Russian authorities at [illegible], in the mountain range to the north of Imeritia, and in the Southern Abasian slopes of the Caucasus, and the Russian Consul at Trebizond has, it is said, received reports from Soukoum-kale, more or less confirmatory of these statements. The direct news from Soukoum-kale, if corroborated, is very serious indeed. It would seem that four slave merchants arrived a short time since in Abasia from Trebizond, and shortly after their arrival serious complaints were made to the Russian authorities of the abduction of a number of young girls, some of them Christians. The Russians, to their credit be it said, have organized a regular police system for the prevention of this infamous traffic, and measures were immediately taken to arrest the four proprietors and liberate the girls whom they had entrapped.

"There are, however, a class of influential Circassians who connive at this trade, from which they derive direct pecuniary advantage—a set of truly wild turbulent intriguers, who profess Christianity to Christians and Islamism to Mussulmans. To them the proceedings directed against the slave dealers by the Russian commander at Soukoum-kale were not at all palatable. The leaders of this clique are supposed to be Mans Bey and the immediate relatives of Hamid Bey and of the late Abasian chief, Michael. A plot was set on foot to surprise and massacre the garrison and the Christian population of Soukoum-kale, to plunder the place, and then embark with a number of slave girls in coasting vessels for [illegible], where the whole band would present themselves [illegible] of emigrants, and subsequently dispose of their human freight at the best available profit.

"This atrocious plot was, it appears, to some extent—and, unfortunately, to a fatal extent—carried out. Under the cover of night a party of armed Abasians repaired to the country house of the military commandant, and murdered that officer and all his family, massacring even the little children. Almost simultaneously a regular rising was made throughout Soukoum-kale and its vicinity; the houses of the Russian officers of all ranks, and of private individuals also, were attacked; with torch and poniard the Abasians carried devastation in every direction, sparing neither women nor children, until the garrison of the fort came to the rescue, and, after an obstinate struggle, got the better of the assassins, and saved the town from further pillage. Between two hundred and three hundred Abasians are said to have been killed, and about one hundred Russians, including women and children, most of the latter having been massacred before the soldiers could save them. The result of this deplorable state is that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Abasia; and several detachments of Russian troops have been despatched as fast as steam can carry them to Soukoum-kale by way of Poti."

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

A Gentleman Kills his Own Room-Mate.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, September 15.]

On Saturday night last, at the boarding house kept by Jesse Martin, Esq., on the southwest corner of Mississippi and Maryland streets, occurred one of the saddest and most shocking affairs ever in our province to relate. Late on the night in question Mr. Oliver B. Gilkey, who had been passing the evening with a sick friend on Davidson street, returned to his room at this boarding house. Leonidas Johnson, his room-mate, had previously turned in, and was soundly slumbering, Mr. G. being very tired immediately retired, and almost instantly fell asleep. About one o'clock Mr. Gilkey was awakened by hearing some one trying to effect an entrance into the room through the front door. The click at the lock being repeated, he whispered to his companion, (whom he supposed still in bed) that burglars were about, and receiving no response from him, glided out of bed and ran to the centre table, picked up his revolver, and sat down on the front part of the bedstead, after which he called out to the supposed burglar, "who's there." Just then the door opened, which opening was only discernible by a very dim light from the street entering thereby. Mr. G. again [illegible] the intruder calling upon him to leave the room or he would shoot. No answer being returned he fired. A dull, heavy sound of a body falling upon the floor, at once told that the fatal bullet had taken effect. Mr. G., very much alarmed, unlocked the door leading out upon the back porch, and gave the alarm. His cries awakening the boarders, some of them repaired to the room, and a light being procured, one glance at the body lying there told the sad tale. It appears that Mr. Johnson had arisen and left the room for some purpose, going out by way of the front door. His departure had not aroused Mr. Gilkey, consequently when awakened by the noise, he did not imagine that it was caused by his room mate, whose absence he had not missed. This also accounts for him whispering to his bed-fellow, whom he thought lying with him, about the suspected proximity of burglars.

Leonidas Johnson, the person killed, was a young gentleman seventeen or eighteen years of age, and is generally spoken of as a young man of much promise. He was employed as a clerk in the grocery house of Mr. Martin, on Washington street, opposite the State House. He was boarding with his employer, and rooming temporarily with Mr. Gilkey. The latter gentleman can not account for his [illegible] the challenge given, unless [illegible] was asleep, or too badly frightened to answer [illegible] a carpenter [illegible] No. 3 Kentucky avenue [illegible] personally to be a good citizen, quiet, orderly, and peaceable, and bearing a most [illegible] reputation. He is utterly overwhelmed by this terrible and fatal accident. He regarded Mr. Johnson as a brother, and loved and respected him. Mr. G. informs us that at the instant of shooting he had not the slightest desire to injure even the supposed burglar; that he did not aim at any particular object, it being so dark that, save the faint light at the door, nothing was discernible; and that he fired simply to scare the intruder away. He is not in the habit of carrying deadly weapons, and it was only by accident that this revolver chanced to be in the room. After he had given the alarm, and a light had been procured, did he for the first time notice the absence, from the bed, of his companion.

The ball struck Mr. Johnson in the head, passing completely through, and striking the wall beyond. He fell without a groan and died instantly.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Young Man Accidentally Kills a Young Lady—He is Arrested on the Charge of Murder—Coroner's Inquest.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 17.]

A most distressing affair, the full particulars of which we give below, occurred last evening about six o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Fred. Brunning, No. 598 East Fifth street. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Coroner that Miss Helena Ehlinger, aged seventeen years, whose parents reside at No. 88 Baum street, went to the residence of Mr. Brunning to call on the family, with whom she was quite intimate. She went early in the afternoon, intending to return before dark, but at the solicitation of the family, she consented to remain to tea, under the promise that Mr. Brunning's son Henry, who is about eighteen years of age, should accompany her. Just before tea was ready, Miss Ehlinger and Henry were engaged in a playful scene in the sitting room. Helena attempted to run into the yard connected with the dwelling, through a door that was standing open. Henry seized an old musket which was standing in one corner of the room, and pointing it at her, told her to come back. She paid no attention to the request, and started to run. Henry, it is presumed, not knowing that the gun was loaded, pulled the trigger, and the piece was discharged. The contents of the gun, which was loaded with buckshot, took effect in the back of Miss Ehlinger's head, tearing the whole upper part of it off, and scattering fragments of the skull and brains in all directions. The young lady fell instantly a corpse. A physician was instantly called, but of course he could do nothing with the lifeless clay which lay before him, except to bind up the terribly mangled head. Coroner Carey was immediately notified of the sad affair and proceeded to hold an inquest. Just as he was about empanelling the jury the parents of the unfortunate girl appeared. The scene presented was sad indeed. The mother clung to the lifeless body of her daughter, weeping bitterly, and imploring God to take her also, and it was with difficulty that she could be removed to another room.

The jury, after fully investigating the case, returned a verdict of accidental shooting. Notwithstanding the verdict, however, Detective Grogan arrested Brunning and locked him up in the Hammond street Station House on the charge of murder.

About nine o'clock the lifeless body of Miss Ehlinger was conveyed to the residence of her parents.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Seven Cars Demolished—No Lives Lost.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, September 18.]

Quite a serious railway collision occurred at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, ten miles west of this city and one mile east of Elm Grove station.

Paymaster Place, with his pay car, left the city in the forenoon on his regular disbursing trip—of course, running wild, as a pay car always does. He had with him only his assistant and conductor, besides the engineer and fireman, the pay car being all that was attached to the locomotive. The conductor, whose name we were unable to learn, either neglected or misunderstood his instructions, and ran upon the time of the freight train due at Elm Grove at half-past eleven. The consequence was a collision a mile west of the station, while the freight train was going at nearly its full speed.

Both engines were reversed and brakes applied as soon as each engineer discovered the approach of the other train; but the direction of the road was such that this discovery was not made in season to arrest the speed of either train much—especially that of the freight train, which was heavily loaded and on the downward grade.

At first sight of danger, the engineer of No. 42, which hauled the Paymaster's car, whistled brakes, reversed his machine, and he and his fireman jumped for their lives. The Paymaster, Mr. Clark A. Place, was seated, his back toward the engine, at his table, some twenty feet from the front of his car, "counting o'er his money," like the king in Mother Goose. In an instant he found himself landed a dozen feet to the front, on his face, and his head within two feet of the engine tender, which had been driven through the end of the car. His funds were pretty well scattered, as may be imagined, and himself somewhat bruised. This was the extent of the damage done to the pay train.

On the freight train, the engineer and fireman proceeded as the other, and the conductor also jumped from the train. The consequences here were more serious, owing to the greater velocity and momentum of the train. Ed. Fox, fireman of No. 53 had his leg broken in leaping, and the conductor sprained his leg badly. There were no other bodily injuries sustained, except slight bruises. Robert Grace, the engineer of No. 53, found himself under a flat car, all safe. How he came there he did'nt know.

Both engines were badly smashed, and also six or seven cars of the freight train, part of which were flat and part house cars. The accident happened on a considerable embankment, down which some of the cars were thrown.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEW MEXICO.

Its Arrival at Fort Union.

[From the Fort Smith (Ark.) New Era, Sept. 5.]

The command, which left here last June, consisting of the Third United States Cavalry and the Fifty-seventh United States colored troops has safely reached its destination. The Fifty-seventh reached Fort Union on the 15th ultimo, sixty-seven days out. The first battalion of the Third Cavalry had reached there the day before and the remaining two came in the day after.

The command enjoyed excellent health on the march. After pursuing a zig-zag route, between the Canadian and Washita rivers, for several hundred miles, they crossed the Canadian several days' march beyond the Antelope hills. Then marching about 150 miles on the north bank of that stream, they re-crossed it a little above Ute Creek at Fort Bascom, and from thence went to Fort Union. There was plenty of grass and water on the route, and also sufficient wood. Those who had never been across the plains were delighted with the picturesque prairie and mountain scenery. General Pope and General Carleton, commanding department and district respectively, were at Fort Union when the expedition arrived. Company G, Third Cavalry, Captain and Brevet Colonel Alexander, and companies F and H, Fifty-seventh Colored Infantry, Captains Daly and Stewart, were immediately ordered to a branch of the Upper Arkansas in Colorado Territory to build a fort there, to be called Stephens.

The sudden disappearance from the command of Colonel [illegible] of the Fifty-seventh on the 13th of [illegible], near the Antelope Hills, gave rise to all sorts of conjectures and surmisings (we have noticed his return here about a month since and his departure for his command *via* Kansas.) When it was found that he had not joined his regiment the next morning, the command moved but a little distance that day. The Colonel being still absent the following morning, the troops lay still and Colonel Howe sent out six companies of cavalry, with four days rations, to scour the country between the Canadian and Washita rivers in search of him. The search was of course fruitless, as the Colonel had set his face eastward, as soon as he found himself lost, and travelled at the rate of fifty to sixty miles a day to reach the settlements.

Mr. Seward at Home.

A correspondent at Auburn writes as follows of the opinion entertained of Mr. Seward by his neighbors:

"If any charges against the great Union party might be expected in this State through the unaccountable course of Mr. Seward, they might certainly be looked for among his neighbors and life-long friends at his home in old Cayuga. But we can say, with an absolute assurance of truth, that if the changes are of a similar character in other portions of the State, the great Republican Union party will carry the election by 50,000 majority, and then we will comply with Mr. Seward's wish, expressed at Niagara Falls, by counting him out. Mr. Seward's friends in this county lament his course with unfeigned sorrow, and are bowed in the deepest mortification, but not a soul of them proposes to follow his lead by deserting the party he did so much to upbuild and the principles he labored so long to inculcate. The acorn he planted has become a towering tree, its wide-spreading branches and deep piercing roots defying all storms and adverse winds.

"The work of his life-time, to which he devoted the vigor of his early manhood and the mature judgment of his riper days, cannot be overcome and annihilated by the apostacy of old age."

The New York Election.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The total vote of this county in 1864 was over 109,000, of which Lincoln had 36,681 and McClellan 73,709. In 1865 it was as follows: Barlow, 28,740; Slocum, 53,128—a total of 81,868. At the Mayoralty election the total vote was 81,625, divided as follows: Hoffman, 32,820; Roberts, 31,657; Hecker, 10,390; Gunther, 6758. The Democratic majority in Kings County was, in 1863, [illegible], and in 1864, 4,378. In 1865, the Long Island, the Southern and the River counties, including Albany and Rensselaer, gave Slocum a majority of 38,950. The Northern, Central and Western counties gave Barlow a majority of 54,907, and the Republican majority in the State was 27,857. These figures indicate the chances that Mr. Hoffman has of securing a majority at this end of the State large enough to overcome the immense preponderance of the interior.

Spot Him!

Andrew Johnson made a speech at Nashville, three years ago, and said:

"Whenever you find a man anywhere prating about the Constitution of the United States, spot him; he's a traitor."

There has lately been a man in this part of the country prating in that style, and calling other people traitors. We call upon Andrew Johnson to "spot him."—*Detroit Post.*

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in that city. It contrasts nicely with Governor Throckmorton's message:

"JEFFERSON, Texas, August 21, 1866.

"FRIEND WILL—This is a great country. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Terrible [illegible] Death—Burned [illegible] —Probable [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CORN CROP.

Further Reports in Regard to [illegible] by Late Rains.

[Special Despatches to the Chicago Tribune.]

ILLINOIS.

CANTON, Ill., September 18.—[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND [illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 18, 1866.

There was a more active demand for money to-day than for some days past, and the rates on Wall-street and other country business were rising on fairly balances here, and the demand for the produce trade was on the increase, due to the fitting off in the wholesale trade of the city, caused by the rainy spell, there was no pressing money in this market for any difficulty, but to enable the merchants to meet their maturing obligations at the East, in view of this great demand, and the diversion of currency caused by the death in the Interior, there was somewhat closer, and the leading discounters were forced to use a little more their ordinary discretion. Prime signatures passed so difficulty in obtaining amounts at the current bank rate—10 per cent. Good business names sold on the street at 12@15 per cent, and less desirable signatures at 1½ per cent more.

There was a good demand for Exchange, and the tone was on the whole steady. In the morning lots of bankers' were sold by merchants who were rather short of currency, at the rate of 109½ for sixty days, and 110 for sight, with little offer, and there were no rates below. In the afternoon the counter rates were advanced 109½ discount buying and sell at 109½@109½ discount. Gold closed at 1 P. M. at 109½ discount.

The money and stock markets were all stiffer to-day, with the exception of Flour, which was firm and active, but not quotably higher. The demand for Wheat was brisk, and prices advanced 6@7c. Corn was unsettled and down fractionally higher. Oats were in better demand and 1@2c better on No. 1. Rye advanced 1c. Barley was in active request, and sold 2@3c higher on No. 1 and Rejected. Whiskey was steady and decidedly higher. Provisions were firm and quotably unchanged. Stocks were dull. Lake Freights were nominal. Gold was unchanged. Dry Goods were firm but less active and Groceries were firm.

Gold was in good demand in New York to-day, the market opened at 144½, advanced to 144¾, and closed at 144½. The following despatches were received by Boyd Brothers, gold brokers:

10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½
10 A. M.	144½	1 P. M.	144½

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 18, 1866.

There are no new features to notice, since our last report. Trade is decidedly less active, though the volume of business is still considerable for the season of the weather. Trade in the country is dull; the farmers are buying little, and will continue to do so until the completion of potato, corn, and buckwheat crops. Prices are firm, and the same brands, prices are a shade higher. Shirtings are in demand, and sell readily. Cotton Yarns are firm, and active. Some 600 packages of domestic cottons sold to-day.

Brown Sheetings, Atlantic A	28	Cotton Yarns, No. 10	45
Brown Sheetings, Atlantic H	25	Cotton Yarns, No. 12	45
Brown Sheetings, Lawrence A	25	Cotton Yarns, No. 14	45
Brown Sheetings, Lawrence H	23	Cotton Yarns, No. 16	45
Brown Sheetings, Pacific A	25	Cotton Yarns, No. 20	45
Brown Sheetings, Pacific H	23	Cotton Yarns, No. 22	45
Brown Sheetings, Amoskeag A	28	Cotton Yarns, No. 24	45
Brown Sheetings, Amoskeag H	25	Cotton Yarns, No. 26	45
Brown Sheetings, Indian Orchard A	28	Cotton Yarns, No. 28	45
Brown Sheetings, Indian Orchard H	25	Cotton Yarns, No. 30	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin A	28	Cotton Yarns, No. 32	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin H	25	Cotton Yarns, No. 34	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin E	23	Cotton Yarns, No. 36	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin B	21	Cotton Yarns, No. 38	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin C	19	Cotton Yarns, No. 40	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin D	17	Cotton Yarns, No. 42	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin F	15	Cotton Yarns, No. 44	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin G	13	Cotton Yarns, No. 46	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin I	11	Cotton Yarns, No. 48	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin J	10	Cotton Yarns, No. 50	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin K	9	Cotton Yarns, No. 52	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin L	8	Cotton Yarns, No. 54	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin M	7	Cotton Yarns, No. 56	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin N	6	Cotton Yarns, No. 58	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin O	5	Cotton Yarns, No. 60	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin P	4	Cotton Yarns, No. 62	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin Q	3	Cotton Yarns, No. 64	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin R	2	Cotton Yarns, No. 66	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin S	1	Cotton Yarns, No. 68	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin T	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 70	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin U	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 72	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin V	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 74	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin W	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 76	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin X	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 78	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin Y	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 80	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin Z	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 82	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 84	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 86	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 88	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 90	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 92	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 94	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 96	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 98	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin II	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 100	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 102	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 104	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 106	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 108	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 110	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 112	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 114	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 116	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 118	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 120	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 122	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 124	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 126	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 128	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 130	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 132	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 134	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 136	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 138	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 140	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 142	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 144	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 146	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 148	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 150	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin III	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 152	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 154	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 156	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 158	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 160	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 162	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 164	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 166	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 168	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 170	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 172	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 174	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 176	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 178	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 180	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 182	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 184	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 186	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 188	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 190	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 192	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 194	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 196	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 198	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 200	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 202	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 204	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 206	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 208	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 210	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 212	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 214	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 216	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 218	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 220	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 222	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 224	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 226	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 228	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 230	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 232	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 234	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 236	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 238	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 240	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 242	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 244	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 246	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 248	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 250	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 252	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 254	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 256	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 258	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 260	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 262	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 264	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 266	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 268	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 270	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 272	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 274	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 276	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 278	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 280	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 282	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 284	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 286	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 288	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 290	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 292	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 294	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 296	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 298	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 300	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 302	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 304	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 306	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 308	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 310	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 312	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 314	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 316	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 318	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 320	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 322	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 324	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 326	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 328	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 330	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 332	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 334	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 336	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 338	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 340	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 342	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 344	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 346	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 348	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 350	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 352	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 354	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 356	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 358	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 360	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 362	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 364	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 366	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 368	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 370	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 372	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 374	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 376	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 378	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 380	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 382	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 384	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 386	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 388	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 390	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 392	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 394	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 396	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 398	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 400	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 402	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 404	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 406	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 408	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 410	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 412	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 414	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 416	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 418	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 420	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 422	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 424	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 426	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 428	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 430	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 432	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 434	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 436	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 438	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 440	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 442	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 444	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 446	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 448	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 450	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 452	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 454	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 456	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 458	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 460	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 462	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 464	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 466	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 468	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 470	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 472	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 474	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 476	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPPPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 478	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 480	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRRRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 482	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSSSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 484	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTTTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 486	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUUUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 488	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVVVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 490	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWWWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 492	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXXXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 494	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYYYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 496	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 498	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 500	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 502	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 504	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 506	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 508	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 510	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 512	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 514	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIIIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 516	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 518	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 520	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 522	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 524	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 526	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 528	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPPPPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 530	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQQQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 532	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRRRRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 534	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSSSSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 536	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTTTTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 538	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUUUUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 540	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVVVVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 542	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWWWWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 544	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXXXXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 546	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYYYYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 548	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 550	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAAAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 552	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBBBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 554	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCCCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 556	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDDDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 558	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEEEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 560	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFFFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 562	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGGGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 564	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHHHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 566	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIIIIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 568	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 570	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKKKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 572	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLLLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 574	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMMMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 576	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNNNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 578	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOOOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 580	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin PPPPPPPPPPP	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 582	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin QQQQQQQQQQQ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 584	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin RRRRRRRRRRR	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 586	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin SSSSSSSSSSS	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 588	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin TTTTTTTTTTT	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 590	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin UUUUUUUUUUU	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 592	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin VVVVVVVVVVV	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 594	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin WWWWWWWWWWW	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 596	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin XXXXXXXXXXX	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 598	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin YYYYYYYYYYY	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 600	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin ZZZZZZZZZZZ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 602	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin AAAAAAAAAAAA	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 604	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin BBBBBBBBBBBB	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 606	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin CCCCCCCCCCCC	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 608	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin DDDDDDDDDDDD	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 610	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin EEEEEEEEEEEE	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 612	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin FFFFFFFFFFFF	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 614	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin GGGGGGGGGGGG	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 616	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin HHHHHHHHHHHH	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 618	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin IIIIIIIIIIII	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 620	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin JJJJJJJJJJJJ	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 622	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin KKKKKKKKKKKK	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 624	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin LLLLLLLLLLLL	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 626	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin MMMMMMMMMMMM	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 628	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin NNNNNNNNNNNN	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 630	45
Brown Sheetings, Androscoggin OOOOOOOOOOOO	0	Cotton Yarns, No. 632	45

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

THE CITY.

Base Ball.—The first game, of the "Mutual" and "Dexter" base ball clubs will play a match game this (Wednesday) afternoon on the "Dexter" grounds.

[illegible]

A Bogus Check.—The very old confidence game of attempting to pass a bogus check upon an unsuspecting citizen from the country, was attempted on Monday night at the Union Depot [illegible]

A Half-Interest in Dexter.—Yesterday morning Charles B. Pope, Esq., administrator of the George Trussell estate, sold the half-interest in the famous horse "Dexter" to A. W. Fawcett, the owner of the other half-interest, [illegible]

Fire on Monday Evening.—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the roof of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, located on the corner of Superior and Cass streets. The fire was caught from the chimney. It was extinguished with but little damage. About fifty dollars will repair the loss.

Singing School.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Dye's Singing School, under the head of amusements. [illegible]

Chicago Medical College.—The Annual Announcement of this institution is before us. [illegible]

Alleged "Found" Goods.—[illegible]

Accident.—A young man, named William Clark, of 344 Ohio street, employed in Kendall's bakery, met with a serious accident yesterday, [illegible]

The Knife Assault.—The case of James Farquar, [illegible]

The Day of Atonement.—The Jewish "Day of Atonement," which commenced last evening and ends this evening, will be observed by the Israelites throughout the world. [illegible]

A Safe Investment.—[illegible]

Run Over.—A man named Patrick Crouse, residing at No. 5 Charles place, [illegible]

New Improvements.—We notice that that portion of the city lying on Michigan and Wabash avenues, near Dearborn Park, is being rapidly improved in a most substantial manner. [illegible]

Our young men who are engaged during the day, will be interested to know that the evening sessions in Eastman's National Business College, are announced to commence on the first of October. [illegible]

A Watch Larceny.—Sarah P. Williams appeared before Justice D'Wolf yesterday morning, [illegible]

Engraving.—The attention of parties wishing to procure engraving is called to the establishment of J. Halliday, No. 86 Dearborn street [illegible]

[illegible]

Swindling Clothiers.—Mrs. Mary A. Brennan [illegible]

Disorderly Conduct.—Captain E. C. Morton [illegible]

Assault with Intent to Kill.—Such was the charge brought against John Ward yesterday [illegible]

The Fire Last Night.—About twelve o'clock last night fire was discovered [illegible]

Board of Police.—[illegible]

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

First Annual Reunion—Gathering at St. Charles—Meeting of the Veterans.

Addresses by Rev. G. Matlock, and General Farnsworth—A Noble Record—Pleasant Ceremonies—The Festivities.

The eighteenth of September is a day which will dwell long and pleasantly in the recollection of the citizens of St. Charles. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM GALESBURG.

National Convention of Universalists—Permanent Officers—Appointment of Committees—Reports Submitted—Trustees Elected—List of Members and Visitors Present.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Galesburg, Ill., September 18.

The General Convention of the Universalists of the United States convened at ten o'clock this morning, in the handsome church of the denomination in this city. [illegible]

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible]

"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly dove."

[illegible]

"A STARTLING STORY."

Reconciliation of a Wronged Husband to His Erring Wife.

Under the above quoted head the Detroit *Free Press*, of the 17th instant, has the following interesting recital, the first scene in the act of shame being laid in Chicago:

[illegible]

The Yorston vs. Gibson Case.—John M. Gibson, charged by Charles Henry Yorston, of the firm of Virtue, Yorston & Co., with larceny, came up yesterday before DeWolf, Justice. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Miss Tennessee, the Great Magnetic Doctress and Clairvoyant, [illegible]

[illegible]

Crosby Opera House Art Association.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Large Part of the City Inundated by Water—Several Bridges Swept Away—Railroad Tracks and Bridges Washed Away, and other Property Destroyed—The Flood Subsiding.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Indianapolis, September 18.

[illegible]

Southern Unionists at Rochester and Schenectady.

[illegible]

Postponement of the Macon County Fair.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Decatur, Ill., September 18.

The Macon County Fair, which was to have commenced to-day, has been postponed on account of the rain, until to-morrow. Considerable stock has already arrived, and should it be fair weather the directors anticipate a success. The hotels are full of guests, all wishing for fair weather.

Director of the Philadelphia Mint Resigned.

Philadelphia, September 18.—The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Ex-Governor Pollock, has resigned his position in consequence of not approving of the policy of the President for the restoration of the Union.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

New York, September 18.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

California Mining Shares.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

[illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20th.

HANLON BROTHERS'

VERSATILE COMPANY.

[illegible]

ROLLANDE BROTHERS,

[illegible]

ONE, TWO, THREE: SING!—Mr. DYE will commence the Fall and Winter Terms of his SINGING SCHOOL [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WASHINGTON-ST.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

STOCK CROCKERY AND PLATED WARE, [illegible]

At Auction.

[illegible]

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

TWO LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS Wagon and double harness,

At Auction.

[illegible]

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FIVE FIRE PROOF SAFES

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

10,000 GUNNY BAGS

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

STOCK OF STAPLE DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Woollen Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

RICH AND MEDIUM

NEW FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.,

Together with a variety of other goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Trade Sale of Crockery, Lanterns, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

SAMUEL MELVIN,

AUCTIONEER, Winona, Minn.

[illegible]

General Notices.

MADAME ALWIN,

The Great Clairvoyant and Magnetic Doctress,

[illegible]

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—$50 Reward—From T. S. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A desirable two-story and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good business place on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Save rent and purchase [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two entirely new [illegible]

FOR SALE—13 acres running from [illegible]

FOR SALE—At the Real Estate Office [illegible]

FOR SALE—New house with fine corner lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a fine marble front [illegible]

FOR SALE—A substantial and neat [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five first-class dwellings, [illegible]

FOR SALE—New corner store and dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two story frame house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new two story and [illegible]

FOR SALE—New Cottage, 6 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage 148 Halsted-st., 7 rooms, [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By George & Williams, Real Estate Agents, 7 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot on Madison-st., 83 by [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine residence lot on Michigan-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a fine lot on [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres of land about one mile west of the city limits, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat house of [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By 1st of October, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house, or [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—In good location, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a small family, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—To rent, to a lady and [illegible]

BOARDING—By the day or week, at No. 102 State-st.

BOARDING—One nicely furnished room, [illegible]

BOARDING—Two suites of rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board at 227 Michigan-av. [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be [illegible]

BOARDING—Rooms with board can be had at 182 South Desplaines-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant and well furnished front room [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverly House, 283 and 285 Kinzie-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—Good provisions and comfortable rooms will be found at 46 North Dearborn-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—Rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at 178 South Clark-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get good board and pleasant rooms; [illegible]

BOARDING—A large furnished room, [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at Briggs House No. 2, 88 Monroe-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—One desirable room, with first-class board, [illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING—With a suite of elegantly furnished rooms. [illegible]

BOARDING—A small family or two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated [illegible]

BOARDING—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of large and handsome unfurnished rooms [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young gentleman and his wife, [illegible]

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family [illegible]

BOARD—In a private family by a gentleman and wife, [illegible]

BOARD—A young man wishes board [illegible]

BOARD—And furnished room, for a married lady. [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—Liberal reward. A brown mare, [illegible]

LOST—A large size, dark green pocket book, [illegible]

FOUND—One steer and a heifer, [illegible]

LOST—A Gold Watch (open-faced), [illegible]

LOST—A Setter [illegible]

FOUND—A valuable Ring, [illegible]

FOUND—A small sum of money which [illegible]

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—A bay Horse, [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A Cottage containing seven rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A Cottage House, 35 Thirteenth-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A new basement Cottage, [illegible]

TO RENT—A new Gothic House, [illegible]

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale—A [illegible]

TO RENT—House—The two-story [illegible]

TO RENT—A gentleman declining housekeeping [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story and basement [illegible]

TO RENT—An eight room house, 858 [illegible]

TO RENT—The upper part of a house at 394 Park-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, a [illegible]

TO RENT—House with brick basement, 213 Park-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—House 1115 Wabash-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story House, with 80-foot lot, on the corner of Adams and Peoria-sts., [illegible]

TO RENT—A small new cottage on the South Side. [illegible] Apply to D. J. LYON, 37 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—Four new first-class five-story and basement marble front stores [illegible]

TO RENT—Four two-story basement dwellings, [illegible]

TO RENT—With furniture for sale at a bargain, [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Two parlors, with bedrooms, fronting on the Court House Square; [illegible]

TO RENT—Three rooms on the West Side, [illegible]

TO RENT—Three Rooms, No. 128 West Randolph-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished sleeping rooms, at 123 Erie-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. 298 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms suitable for housekeeping, [illegible]

TO RENT—A splendid suite of rooms fronting on Clark-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—With board, one room, suitable for a family, at 112 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Desk room, Reynolds' Block. [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Store—Possession given immediately. [illegible]

TO RENT—A new store, with dwelling above, on Twenty-second-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—That excellent brick store, 115 West Madison-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class Double Office, [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement, 136 South Clark-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable office. [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second-hand pianos [illegible]

TO RENT—Splendid large offices, with every convenience, McVicker's Theatre Building. [illegible]

TO RENT—Carriage shop now doing a good business, [illegible]

TO RENT—And for sale at low figures, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class foundry [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first-class Saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A children's carriage manufactory, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery in this city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Photograph Gallery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon and restaurant, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and fixtures of a good grocery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a variety and news store. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At invoice, lease, stock and fixtures of a good grocery store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery and dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice manufacturing business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—An elegantly fitted up saloon and restaurant, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Nine saloons, of different kinds and prices, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five boarding houses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Variety Store—One of the best stands in the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best saloons in the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Building [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A splendid Rosewood Piano, 7-octave, nearly new. Inquire at 504 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Malt House and Stable, 146 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—Printing Office—Nearly new [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand piano, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Weekly Newspaper in a populous and flourishing city [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Business Vessel, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A steam soap factory and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A peddler's wagon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a pleasant front sleeping room, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Melodeon—$40 [illegible]

For Sale—Machinery.

FOR SALE—15 and 20-horse Portable [illegible]

FOR SALE—One [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A smart, energetic young man [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—To begin business [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman of business experience [illegible]

WANTED—In an Insurance Office, [illegible]

WANTED—Copyists—None but artists [illegible]

WANTED—A competent out-door clerk and Salesman. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen. Apply at once, [illegible]

WANTED—A Boy in the office of a [illegible]

WANTED—A smart active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, [illegible]

WANTED—A good Engineer, at [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—1 first-class wood engraver, also 1 apprentice to learn engraving on wood. Call at PURCELL & MERRILL'S engraving office, 48 and 45 Clark-st.

WANTED—An experienced Boot and Shoe Salesman in the retail department. None other need apply. BULLOCK BROS., 140 Lake-st.

WANTED—Eight good Journeymen Calf and Kip Boot Makers. [illegible] DUDGEON, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—Two good Tinners. A steady job given if applied for immediately. [illegible] West Lake-st.

WANTED—Four Shoemakers, three Harness Makers [illegible]

WANTED—Two good Tinners. High est wages paid. [illegible]

WANTED—Bridge-framers and Carpenters. Apply at 721 and 723 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Machinists—Three or four first-class Machinists [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class steam-fitter to go to Milwaukee. [illegible]

WANTED—A good journeyman harness maker, [illegible]

WANTED—A young man. None need apply unless accustomed to the trade. HENRY MACKENZIE, the Dealer and Grocer, 191 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Apply at Office of Briggs House, Wednesday and Thursday, from 12 to 1 and from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.

LABORERS.

WANTED—A man to go into a country town—one who understands taking care of a horse and cow, and working in a garden. [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Porter, acquainted with grocery business, [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Clerks, Porters, Bartenders, Firemen, Brakemen, Laborers, [illegible]

WANTED—100 coal miners, wages [illegible]

WANTED—2,000 men to go South [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters, collectors, brakemen, firemen, drivers, [illegible]

WANTED—185 sawmill hands at $26 per month and board; [illegible]

WANTED—This Morning, 20 men to work in sawmill. [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers [illegible]

WANTED—Ten good men, as Overseers on Southern Plantations. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—Immediately—Two first-class milliners [illegible]

HOUSE SERV'NTS.

WANTED—Employment as Monthly nurse, by a woman [illegible]

WANTED—At 336 North Wells-st., a good cook and a good nurse girl.

WANTED—A first-rate girl to do general housework in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework for a moderate family. [illegible]

WANTED—A steady girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general work. [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced cook. Reference required. At 492 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A first-class woman Cook, [illegible]

WANTED—A girl, one that understands general housework. W. R. SAMPSON, room 3 Metropolitan block.

WANTED—Two good Girls. One to cook, wash and iron, and one to do up-stairs work. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent woman to [illegible]

WANTED—A nurse girl, neat and tidy, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young man with $300 to [illegible]

WANTED—A good business man with [illegible]

WANTED—Information—Any information given of the whereabouts of Mrs. Ann [illegible]

WANTED—Steam boiler and engine. [illegible]

WANTED—We have employment for [illegible]

WANTED—A young man with $50 [illegible]

WANTED—Four or five children from [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, [illegible]

WANTED—Young men in the country [illegible]

WANTED—An enterprising man who [illegible]

WANTED—Energetic agents, ladies and gentlemen, [illegible]

WANTED—A party with $600 or $800 [illegible]

WANTED—Books to post, audit and [illegible]

WANTED—Builders, dealers and [illegible]

WANTED—A reliable business man, [illegible]

WANTED—This Morning—15 good [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—With a [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence—A gentleman [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Fourteen [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

TRADES, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Experienced Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or female [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 Agents—[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Land, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partnership—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The total vote for Bonaman in Louisville [illegible]

[illegible]

It is stated that Fred. Douglass is about to commence the publication of a newspaper at Alexandria, Virginia.

The Democrats of the Eighth Ohio District yesterday nominated Colonel Oliver H. Payne for Congress.

During the opening day of the New York Trade Sale, over a million of volumes have been sold, the proceeds amounting to $100,000.

The "Conservative" Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, voted to sustain the President, [illegible]

[illegible]